

TOG ELED A ISSUE

The House Saves It For Economy's Sake.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Yesterday was committee day in the Senate. Six long reports were the fruits of their efforts. Nothing was done with the Appropriation bill, except to take up the two committee reports on the military and consider them with the bill. Senator Kalaupokai occupied the floor for nearly half an hour, speaking against the military. All indications pointed to a long debate on this matter, which was cut off by a motion to adjourn.

The Senate met at 2 o'clock, and after the usual preliminaries had been dispensed with, Senator Russell led off with a majority report from the Committee on Public Health on the Board of Health, as follows, which was tabled to be considered with the Appropriation bill:

Sir: S. R. Kalue, President of the Senate.

Sir: The Committee on Public Health and Education, to whom was referred communication No. 10 containing the opinion of the Attorney General in regard to the appropriation required by the Queen's Hospital and other similar institutions, begs to report:

That while we do not deny facts stated in the opinion of the Attorney General, viz., that the said hospital is a useful charitable institution and unsectarian, we maintain that it is a private one and that any appropriation of public funds to it is in violation of the intent of section 56 of the Organic Act.

It is private, since it is owned, managed and controlled by a private corporation, the half of the Governor's appointed trustees not constituting the majority of votes in the board.

We further report that according to the estimates of the secretary of the corporation hereto attached, the whole contribution by the Territory, its representation in the board of trustees is one-half.

Some of the terms imposed by the charter are not agreed with, namely:

No dispensary is established at the hospital as provided by the charter.

No bond is filed by the corporation's treasurer with the Territorial Treasurer.

No semi-annual report with Superintendent of Public Works is to be found.

Although any appropriation for such hospital is not justified by the Organic Act, the committee nevertheless recommends the passage of it as in the bill, viz., \$20,000, for the biennial period, as a matter of necessity, there being no Government hospital in existence.

We are opposed, however, to any further improvements or extension of this hospital and any additional appropriation for that purpose for the following reasons:

1. The hospital is located in a thickly populated quarter in the middle of the town, which is highly improper both for the town and patients.
2. Hospital is located upon a flat, undrained ground, kept constantly wet by the natural drainage of the neighboring hills.
3. Hospital presents an old structure built without any consideration to hygienic hospital requirements and permeated with all possible germs of disease. As such it has to be condemned, and a new Government hospital is to be built out of town, upon elevated grounds either on detached pavilion system or on barracks principles.

In regard to Hilo and Maunaloa Hospitals, which are Government hospitals, the property of the Territory and under its full control, they both require their full running expenses. As for Hilo hospital, the exhibit No. 2 presents a communication from the chairman of trustees of said hospital, requiring \$500 a month as absolutely necessary figure to run it. We recommend therefore that the item of \$5,000 as in the bill be raised to \$12,000 for the biennial period; also \$1,200 for the sidewalk, and the item of Maunaloa Hospital be raised from \$5,000 to \$9,000 for the same reasons.

Waimea Hospital and Hospital for incurables are private institutions, having no charter and any subsidy to them not being justified. We recommend the corresponding items be stricken out.

The Lihue (Kauai) Hospital's charter does not mention any part of the Territory in its management or control, nothing is said of the free treatment of Government patients either. It is a private hospital and any appropriation for it is not justified.

Koloa Hospital (Kauai) is also a Government hospital under the control of the Board of Health, but it is run only part of the time and requires but a small subsidy. We recommend the item as asked by the Board of Health, viz., \$1,000.

There is no corporation as Kapiolani Maternity Home, as stated in the estimates; the name of the corporation and institution is Kapiolani Home. It is intended for the Hawaiian women only, out of seven trustees only one is appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works. Although it is a useful institution, we do not think the Organic Act justifies any appropriations.

Respectfully submitted,

N. RUSSELL,
Chairman.

J. B. KAHOH.

EXHIBIT NO. 1
QUEEN'S HOSPITAL MEMORANDUM.

Bonds \$25,000.00
Mortgages 100,000.00
Notes 25,000.00
Total \$150,000.00

Less:
Queen Emma legacy \$2,250.00
Free lands (Kapiolani) 4,000.00
Cash to be received from Bishop trust, not available at present 35,000.00—\$150,000.00

GENERAL FUND.
Estimated income 1901—
Interest \$10,000.00
Queen Emma Estate 1,000.00
Pay patients, \$1.00 per month, say 16,800.00—\$27,800.00
Estimated expenses—
Maintenance of hospital at \$2.00 per month, say \$3,600.00
Incidental expenses, say 1,000.00—\$4,600.00

Senator Carter then presented the following minority report of the Committee on Military, which was tabled to be considered with the majority report on the same matter.

The minority member of the Military Committee, to which was referred certain items under the Appropriation bill, begs to report as follows:

To abolish the military entirely seems hardly wise, for circumstances may arise which would make them invaluable. But, undoubtedly, considerable economy could be effected.

I recommend, therefore, the striking out of the first two items, Nos. 35 and 36, thereby making a saving of \$2,400.

Item 35, chief musician, \$750, is \$30 a month paid for the instruction of the drum corps, which is a good thing, and I recommend it pass as in the bill.

The next three items—item 34, armor, \$1,000; item 35, sword, \$200; item 36, halberd, \$1,000—can be combined. Therefore I recommend striking out these three items, and inserting the following: Item 34, armor and halberds, \$3,000, thus effecting a saving of at least \$200. The item of servant is very nearly that of janitor, for at times it is necessary to employ assistance to take out and clean up various properties in the quartermaster's department.

Items 37 and 38, clerks at \$2,800 each, I recommend that these be combined under one item of clerks, \$3,000; thereby effecting a saving of \$200.

Under current expenses, item 53, stationery and printing, \$1,000, I recommend cutting this in half and making it \$500.

Item 54, furniture, etc., \$50, I recommend this be cut to \$20.

Item 55, transportation \$500, I recommend this be cut down to \$200.

Items 56 and 57, uniforms for the enlisted men and officers, \$3,750, I recommend the striking out of the officers' uniforms, allowing them to be paid for by the officers themselves, thus effecting a saving of \$1,750. I therefore recommend the following item: Uniforms, enlisted men, \$7,000.

Item 58, incidentals, \$2,500, I recommend this item be reduced to \$2,000.

Item 59, company and regimental allowances, 12 companies at \$50 a month, \$14,400; 1 regiment at \$100 a month, \$2,400; \$16,800. I recommend that the regiment allowance be reduced to \$75 per month, a saving of \$600, and that the allowance for companies be left as in the bill.

There are at present nine companies, and it is proposed to establish one on Kauai, another on Hawaii and one at Lihue, Maui.

Item 60, ordinance supplies, \$5,000, I recommend this be reduced to \$3,000.

With these very material reductions in almost every item, a great saving can be effected in conformity with the other departments. The fact that there are a few United States troops quartered here is no excuse for abolishing our Territorial militia. In case of trouble, the Governor may call upon the United States troops here, but it is left for the commander here to respond or not, as he pleases, and he might deem it necessary to wait until he heard from Washington.

The militia has a wholesome effect upon the young men of this Territory, teaches them discipline and makes largely towards civil pride and patriotism, the value of which cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

A great deal is now being said about the depleted condition of our Treasury. Members of the Senate must not forget that that is only a temporary difficulty; that the actual revenue will be in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000 and the Appropriation bill (even allowing for the continuance of the militia in full) will not exceed the revenue to any great amount.

Respectfully submitted,

G. R. CARTER,
Chairman Military Committee.

June 4, 1901.

Senator Cecil Brown then presented the following report from the Judiciary department, which was adopted by a vote of seven to six:

Sir: S. E. Kalue, President of the Senate.

Sir: The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the following items in the Appropriation bill: 465, support and maintenance of prisoners, \$40,000; 466, civil and criminal expenses, \$40,000; 467, coroner's inquests, \$5,000; 468, expenses of witnesses in criminal cases, \$7,000; 469, detective service, \$6,500; begs leave to make the following report:

Item 465, this committee recommends pass as in the bill. The money appropriated by this item is to be expended in the Territory. The island of Hawaii is allowed to draw at the rate of \$1,000 per month; the island of Maui at the rate of \$500 per month, and the island of Kauai at the rate of \$250 per month. The money so drawn is paid out for food, clothing, shoes, etc., and does not include the pay of any jailors or turnkeys, and is used only for the support of the prisoners on the several islands above named.

The amount so allowed being for the ensuing biennial period \$42,000. The balance, \$48,000, is expected to be spent on the island of Oahu, and will be used for the same purposes as on the other islands, with this exception, that the transportation of persons committed for trial from other circuits and awaiting trial and confined in the Oahu jail between the terms of court, as well as the expenses of the officer having in charge such persons coming to Oahu and returning from here for trial, are charged to this appropriation.

We also recommend that item 466 be passed as in the bill. The expenditures from this sum include the payment of the rent of all telephones, the support, care and feeding of horses used and owned by the department, the traveling expenses and costs of sending officers away from headquarters to different places when desired or called upon for quelling riots, disturbances, etc., the costs of caps, helmets, clubs, etc., horse shoeing, the traveling expenses of the Attorney General and his deputies when on circuit or upon Government business, stationery for police department for all the islands, and Attorney General's office, and many other items both on the island of Oahu and the other islands of the group. This item covers all the above enumerated expenditures for the Territory.

We also recommend that item 467 pass as in the bill. Under existing law an inquest has to be held on any person dying, who was attended by a physician. This has doubled the work of the coroner and has caused a large increase of the pay of the jurors on the inquest,

which is also paid out of this fund.

When the people upon whom an inquest has to be held, and the friends and relatives, are too poor to hire jurors, the expense of such burial, including inquest, are also paid out of this fund, and such cases are by no means unusual, and are upon the increase, so this committee is informed.

We also recommend that item 468 pass as in the bill. The expenditures from this item is confined principally to the other islands, and is for the traveling expenses as well as the lodging and food of such witnesses as are brought by the Government from different parts of the several islands to the place of trial of the offenders against whom the sentence of the persons subpoenaed is wanted.

The change of our jury system, granting \$100 to jurors, also increases the costs of this portion of the Department of the Attorney General.

We also recommend that item 469 pass as in the bill. This item has been reduced from \$10,000 in former years, to the amount asked for. The expenditures of this amount is limited as follows: Hawaii at the rate of \$2 per month, Maui at the rate of \$2 per month, Oahu has no regular allowance but draws on the fund occasionally, Oahu, as a matter of course, draws a greater portion of the appropriation, having a much larger population, and requiring more work by detectives.

A portion of the money is used in trying to prevent the sale of liquor, etc., and from the nature of this kind of work changes have to be made in the personnel of the force used frequently, for as soon as they become known, their usefulness is destroyed.

This committee, after a careful examination, and taking into consideration the increase of population, as well as the change into the country a new class of labor, have come to the conclusion that it might seriously cripple the efficiency of the department should a reduction be made in any of the above items, and recommend that all items referred to them pass. The committee also recommends the insertion of a new item to read as follows: Police call box system, \$10,000. And in so recommending call attention to the fact that the introduction of the system will be a permanent improvement and will materially increase the efficiency and usefulness of the police department. With this call system established, a policeman upon his beat can in a very short time, when it becomes necessary, have help and assistance when needed, where if the system was not established the officer would have to go or send to headquarters for the necessary assistance.

All towns of the size of Honolulu have a system of this kind, and when once established its use becomes absolutely necessary, especially when the territory over which the police duty is extended over a large territory outside of the limits of the town proper.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CECIL BROWN,
WM. WHITE,
C. L. CRAIG.

Senator Achi followed with the minority report on the Board of Health, as follows:

The minority of your Committee, on Public Health, to whom the items 54 and 55 inclusive were referred, begs leave to report as follows:

All those items were recommended after careful consideration by the Board of Health.

Two of the hospitals, to-wit, the Kaloa and Hilo Hospitals, are Government hospitals, and are under the whole control of the Territory, but the other hospitals are not under the sole control of the Government, but they are generally used for the benefit of all sick people, and the minority of your committee claims that section 56 of the Organic Act specially allows the Legislature to appropriate money to aid all charitable institutions.

While we appropriate money for physicians in different districts in order to help the poor of all classes, I don't know of any reason why we should not appropriate money to aid the hospitals.

I believe the several hospitals are built and established for the benefit of all.

I therefore recommend that the items 54 to 55 inclusive may be passed as in the Appropriation bill. W. C. ACHI,
Member of the Committee on Public Health.

Senator Paris then reported for the Committee on Public Lands on the items in the survey department, in part as follows:

Your committee find that most all these salaries are the same as in the former appropriation bill, and that in view of the department found that they are doing valuable work in compiling maps of all the different islands, giving all the different lands, estates, etc., which are always open for the information of the public. They are also preparing maps for the surveyors, and also maps of this city for the tax assessor. Your committee therefore recommend that items 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292 and 293 pass as in the bill.

Items 526 and 527, expenses of field parties, \$55,000, and office work \$19,200, I recommend, during this period, to have field parties to survey and cut up government lands in the islands into homesteads, which will require the employment of extra men. The committee recommends that the items be merged into one and to read, \$74,200. I recommend that the item be raised to \$80,000, instead of \$75,000.

Items 528 and 529, publishing maps, \$1,600, and meteorology, \$1,200, are recommended to pass as in the bill.

J. D. PARIS,
JOHN B. BROWN,
J. B. NAKAPAHU.

Senator Paris also presented a report from the same committee on the items under the head of "Commission of Agriculture and Forestry."

The pay of commissioner, \$7,200, the committee found had been raised from \$4,200, in the old bill, and was no reason for the large increase. They recommend the item pass at \$4,800.

The committee recommends the pay of entomologist, \$4,000, pass as in the bill; pay of chief forester, \$3,600, was recommended to pass at \$3,600; pay of entomologist, \$2,000, was recommended to pass as in the bill. The pay of expert forester, \$1,800, the committee found \$1,500 was appropriated in 1898 for this office, but was not drawn, and therefore recommend the item be stricken out. Under the sub-head, laborers, Makiki and Nuuanu, fifteen laborers, Nuuanu forest (ten more men), \$4,480, the committee recommended be reduced to \$3,220. One laborer, Tantalus, \$528, to pass as in the bill; one laborer, Tantalus (new), \$432, was recommended to be stricken out. The following items were recommended to pass as in the bill: Laborers in nurseries, nine laborers, \$1,296; one laborer, \$528. Foresters and nurseries, general pay of stenographer and typewriter, \$1,200; pay of office boy and messenger, \$720; pay of wagon driver, \$528.

Payroll of Makiki are five laborers, \$640; \$2,400. The committee felt that the parks were a necessity, the condition of the treasury at the present time did not warrant the salary of any money for such institutions, and other more important public improvements needed the money. On that account the committee recommended the item be stricken out. Payroll, Thomas and Emma squares, \$2,040, the committee recommends that it pass as in the bill.

"City" Bill at this juncture moved to adjourn, but upon Senator Carter's request, he withdrew his motion. Senator Carter then moved the two reports on the military be taken up and considered with the bill, which carried.

The pay of captain and adjutant, \$1,200, was the first item to be tackled. This was as far as they got on the matter, as Kalaupokai took the floor, and when he got through with his "chicken music" the Senators were glad enough to adjourn.

The majority of the committee, said Kalaupokai, "is in favor of striking out these items, and I move we adopt their report. I do not see the use of having any militia, as they are no good except to parade and wear pretty clothes. If the time should come when we would be in need of military protection, we could call on the United States troops stationed out towards Diamond Head."

He went on denouncing the military department in strong terms. After talking twenty minutes on the subject he remarked that he would sit down in order to let the rest of the other members a chance to speak. He also said he wanted to talk further on the subject, and by listening to the other members' views he might be able to get some new ideas.

"My goodness," exclaimed Carter, "do you want to talk further on this subject? You have now spoken over the ten-minute allowance. If you have anything further to say, say it now, and be done with it. I object to your speaking a second time this afternoon on the same subject."

"In order that everybody may be given a chance to speak on the matter," said Kalaupokai, "I move we adjourn until tomorrow, so that Mr. Carter will have plenty of time."

The motion carried, and at 4 p. m. the Senate adjourned until 10 a. m. to-day.

There was nothing spectacular in the House of Representatives yesterday. There were no floodgates of oratory unlocked, no forensic fireworks ignited. The lawmakers contented themselves with attending strictly to business, and letting grandstand plays and home-runs severely alone.

The memory of the Monday with its hoped-for sensation, which did not materialize, was still fresh in their minds.

It was not until 11 o'clock that the business of the day was entered upon, but when it was under headway things moved along with a rush.

The chief matter of interest, from a public standpoint, during the forenoon, was the consideration of the pay-roll of the tug Eleu. The defender of the old boat was none other than Emmelhuth, who said that while he had, at one time, been opposed to the Eleu, upon more mature thought he felt she had not yet outlived her usefulness.

Emmelhuth gained his point by the sweat of his brow. After talking for several minutes he had the legislators so snake-charmed that nearly every hand went up, and his point was gained, that of keeping the Eleu on the Government payroll.

In the afternoon several heated debates followed one another in quick succession. The fish inspector came in for the hardest knocks. Several of the native statesmen brought out their tomahawks when the matter was broached, Ayelett, especially, indulged in caustic criticisms. There has always been a strong feeling among the natives that an Hawaiian should hold the position of Inspector, and Ayelett yesterday intimated as much.

It will be seen in looking over the revised salary list that Governor Dole's figures are not being made to resemble a cocked hat, as it was said by certain individuals they would be on previous occasions. The figures of the Governor of Hawaii are in many instances accepted without argument, and those that are changed are altered only slightly.

If the Home Rulers keep up the pace they have set for themselves yesterday, it will not be more than two weeks before everything is paid.

MORNING SESSION.

Interesting event number one on the day's program was a letter from Attorney General Dole, in reply to House Resolution 13, which wanted to know why Dole was employing outside help in presenting the government's claims to the Fire Commissioners. The following is the answer of Attorney General Dole:

"Hon. Joseph A. Akina, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

"Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of House Resolution 13. That the clerk of this House direct an inquiry to the Attorney General inquiring into the reasons why he employed other help, or his assistants cannot represent the government before the Fire Claims Commission; also, as to the evidence collected by the government, whether same is available for use before the court."

I have been burdened with all the office and court work that it was possible for me to attend to. The Deputy Attorney General is engaged in the work of the present term of the First Circuit Court. The assistant has been called to California by personal matters, and is not at present drawing pay from this department. The Legislature appropriated a salary of \$250 a month for counsel to represent the Territory before the Fire Claims Commission. I engaged the firm of Andrews, Peters & Andrade, at said salary, to represent the Territory before the Commission until Mr. Dunne's return, after which he will represent the government before the Commission, not drawing any salary as assistant.

The evidence collected by the Board of Health is available and is in the hands of counsel representing the government."

When the matter of salaries came up for consideration, the salary of the assistant clerk and superintendent of weights and measures, in the Department of Public Works, was set at \$2,400 for the next two years. The two customers, who are to look after the Park road, will be rewarded for their services with a salary of \$720 each, for the same length of time.

In order to better consider the matter of the Waikamalo Camp, it was proposed that a committee, consisting of Fredericson and Moesman, be appointed to act on the matter, and that

further consideration of the salaries be paid in reference to this item, would depend upon what sort of an opinion they returned.

After some discussion, the salary of the harbor master for the harbor of Honolulu was considered by this committee. This was the second item to be tackled.

The tug Eleu, and the payroll of her crew, came up for discussion. The defender of the ancient craft was Emmelhuth, who had, he said, experienced a change of heart since he first took this matter under advisement. Referring to the income derived from the tug, Emmelhuth said that last year that vessel had increased the funds of the Territory by \$20,000. Not only this, but the presence of the tug kept the shipping people from being imposed upon. Not long ago the Eleu was temporarily out of repair, and the Fisheries, finding that she had the Territory at a disadvantage, did not scruple to ask \$20 a day for services which the Eleu was doing for nothing. The Spectacles people were always complaining about the Eleu, but as soon as they had an advantage, no matter how slight, they used it for all that it was worth on the Eleu, said Emmelhuth, and kept townspeople somewhere near the mark of reason.

Hoops attempted to pour oil upon the troubled waters upon which the Eleu and the Fisheries were rocking. He suggested that the tug be put in repair until such time as the salvage crematory, which is being erected near the sewer fall pumping station shall be completed. Hoops did not endorse the action of those who were in charge of the Fisheries, when they asked \$30 a day for their services. The captain of that tug had said, however, that he remained permanently, he would agree to do the work for \$250 a month.

Then Emmelhuth again rose to his feet. In days of old, he said, the government had found it necessary to purchase the tug Eleu, in order to give Honolulu proper facilities for handling vessels. The Fisheries had recently come here, a private enterprise, and was trying to take away from the old vessel the benefits she had created. As an example of the difference in prices charged, Emmelhuth mentioned the matter of the gasoline schooner Surprise. When that vessel went on the rocks the captain of that vessel would not consider the proposition of leaving Honolulu until a retainer's fee of \$1,500 had been paid. Other charges were to be added for labor. The Eleu, instead, and charged \$600 for the work. This included everything.

The speaker was answered by Monsarrat, who said the \$600 paid the Eleu had been practically thrown away, as the Surprise was at the bottom of the sea, where the Eleu had left her only a few weeks ago. The Eleu had saved a vessel on a mud bank in the harbor of Honolulu, and the Fisheries was engaged to get her aloft once more. Monsarrat also objected to the government coming in competition with private individuals.

Ayelett took sides with the Eleu. He said she did more than tow garbage scows. When the harbor was being dredged, it was the Eleu that towed coral barges and piles. At this juncture the vote was taken, and the Eleu remained on the payroll on the figures suggested by Governor Dole.

The payroll of the electric light force was not changed in any way from the figures handed in to the legislators in the original estimate.

The appropriation for lighthouses was put aside for future consideration. Emmelhuth said the salaries, which ranged all the way from \$10 to \$75, were out of all reason for the services rendered. Men in such positions should be paid much more than the figures call for.

Fredericson criticized the humorous element to the occasion, by telling of a native lighthouse keeper on one of the other islands, who did not light his lamp until he saw a vessel. When not engaged in attending to the lamp, he worked in his taro patch, or pounded potatoes.

The suggestion made by Governor Dole, that the pay of the keeper of wharves at Hilo be placed at \$1,200, was accepted without change or argument.

A reduction was made in the pay of the superintendent of the Honolulu waterworks. The salary will be \$4,200, instead of \$5,400 as has been paid heretofore.

No change was made in the salary of the veterinary surgeon for the city of Honolulu. He will be paid \$4,800. This item may be considered again, at a subsequent date.

Just at the hour of 12, Robertson said the bill under discussion was having its fifth reading. A warm debate would have followed had not Akina declared a recess of two hours.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Immediately upon resuming the business for the day, which occurred promptly at 2 o'clock, the committee on the Waikamalo Camp made a report in favor of paying \$3,360, as appeared in the Governor's estimate. The committee found upon investigation that the figures of the chief executive were about right.

The reservoir keepers were the next public servants whose remunerations were considered.

Beckley said that the salaries of the men who attended to the water supply of Honolulu should not be cut down, but rather increased. Beckley threw in a few phrases, "instructed from the President," just to be impressive. He moved that the men be paid \$3,480. The motion was lost. Robinson moved that the figures be raised from \$2,640 to \$3,360. This would be an increase of \$10 a month for each man. Emmelhuth, who had the office might be merged with that of the cantoniers on the Nuuanu Pail road. Robinson's motion was lost. Dickey then moved that the Governor's figures be accepted. This was done without argument.

The pay of a plumber and his assistant was passed at \$2,640. The inspector's place on the salary roll was next considered. Beckley asked what a "tap inspector" might be. The officer, said Ayelett, was a public servant, who looked after hydrants, etc., and saw that water did not go to waste. Beckley said he was much obliged for the information, and moved that there be two inspectors employed, at \$2,400. Beckley created some amusement by his humorous description of affairs in Kalihi, where the tap inspector used to let the water run day and night a few blocks from where he lived, while at his home they were experiencing a water famine. Emmelhuth backed up Beckley by saying that the city should hire two men for this purpose, if the work was to be done in a thorough manner. Kwaiko said that the office of tap inspector was a sinecure. He had not seen such an officer for three months' time. Makakau spoke in favor of paying a salary somewhere near that proposed by the Governor. When Beckley's motion was put to vote it was lost. The salary for one tap inspector was finally placed at \$1,680.

The wages for two shipping tenders was next considered. Emmelhuth said why one man was to be paid \$75 a

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